

REMARKS

This Request for Reconsideration is filed in response to the Office Action of July 22, 2005 in which claims 1-19 were rejected.

First, it is noted that applicant filed an Information Disclosure Statement on August 25, 2005 with certification after the Office Action was received in this office on July 25, 2005. Inasmuch as applicant made certification as required by Rule 97(c)(1) and (e)(1), it is requested that the Examiner consider the references and initial the PTO-1449 submitted with the IDS and return a copy to the undersigned.

Second, with reference to the formal matters relating to Fig. 3, enclosed please find the amended drawing replacement sheet 3/3 as well as an annotated sheet 3/3 showing changes. It is clear from the description on page 11, lines 28 to 33 that the lower input of the gate 20 is the first input line and the upper input of the gate 20 is the second input line. These input lines have been labelled as L1 and L2, respectively. The specification has been amended as well to refer to the labels L1 and L2. Withdrawal of the objection is requested.

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Claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

To overcome the rejections regarding claim 11 in section 1 and 2 on page 3 of the Office Action the term "*a card*" has been amended to recite the term "*the card*" in keeping with the antecedent appearing in independent claim 7.

It is believed that the rejections in sections 3, 4 and 5 are because of the use of the indefinite article in connection with the second occurrence of the word "terminal" in lines 1-2 of claim 17. This second occurrence has been amended to use the definite article to make it clear that the second occurrence of the word terminal in claim 17 refers back to the same terminal as mentioned in the first occurrence of that word.

As in section 3, also section 4 mentions the "terminal" problem which has been addressed by the above-mentioned amendment to claim 17. The problem relating to the *transmission* issue raised by the Examiner has been overcome by changing the word *transmitting* to the word *receiving (an interrupt request)* in claim 17.

Further, sections 6 and 8 of the Office Action contain a similar sort of rejection as the previous sections. Here, the problem lies with the term “*mobile station*” and an appropriate amendment has been made to change the indefinite article to a definite article.

Withdrawal of the indefiniteness rejection is requested.

* * *

Regarding the rejection of claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by Lindskog et al (U.S. 2002/0132603), the Lindskog et al reference has been studied carefully and it is not correct for the Examiner to state that “the card generates an interrupt request related to the change in the mode of the card, to be transmitted via the interface to the terminal at the stage when the card shifts to the normal mode ...”. In fact, there is nothing whatsoever said about any kind of signal, much less an interrupt signal, from the card to the PC after receiving a wakeup command. The closest thing that can be found in the entire specification of Lindskog appears in paragraph 0067 on page 4 and again in paragraph 0079. In those two paragraphs, where the PC is involved in a wakeup operation in which the wireless NIC is in a low power state, the PC requests a transition to a higher powered state but the Lindskog et al specification is completely silent about what happens next.

The present application has to do with what happens next.

Lindskog et al. also relates to the card requesting the terminal to enter an active state from a sleep state or vice versa, from an active state to a sleep state (abstract, page 6, claim 18).

In particular, the Lindskog et al publication relates to methods for power saving in a mobile terminal which comprises a wireless network interface card (NIC). The NIC is either externally connected to a PC or built in or integrated with the PC. The NIC can be directed to a power saving mode by sending a request from the PC to the NIC to enter the power saving mode (from an active state to a less active state). The NIC has to get permission from an access point (AP) in order to enter the power saving mode. If the AP grants the permission to enter the power saving mode, the mobile terminal (i.e. the PC and the NIC) enters the power saving mode (or sleep mode as it is also called by Lindskog et al). The mobile terminal periodically monitors the Broadcast Control Channel to detect if AP has data waiting for transmission to the mobile terminal. If such

data is detected, the mobile terminal terminates the sleep mode and enters the active mode to receive the data.

Although Lindskog et al. disclose some details on the procedure when the power saving mode is entered or suspended Lindskog et al is silent on the communication between the PC and the NIC to accomplish the tasks. It is only mentioned that the PC can send a request to the NIC to enter the power saving mode or to suspend the power saving mode (and enter the active mode). Therefore, all the features of the independent claims of the present application are not known from Lindskog et al. It was already mentioned in the original description that such a command-based approach is known and may be too slow.

The passages pointed to by the Examiner at page 6 of the Lindskog et al reference do not meet the claim limitations. For instance, in claim 18, the step that describes “upon which request the NIC requests the further mobile terminal to be entered into WLAN active state, and” refers to an exchange of signals between the NIC and the wireless access point of the WLAN network, i.e., over a wireless interface. It has nothing to do with the signals exchanged between the NIC and the mobile terminal. See for instance paragraph 0057 on page 3 of the reference before it is claimed that the message referred to is from the NIC to the AP. There is nothing in the Lindskog et al reference that shows or even suggests means for generating an interrupt request relating to a change in the mode of the card.

Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) rejection of claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13 and 14 is requested.

* * *

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection of claims 2, 8, and 15, the Wiegel reference (U.S. 6,131,163) relates to an interrupt request that relates to a WLAN card. The interrupt request informs the processor that a data packet has arrived (column 7, lines 46 to 49). But the publication does not relate to changing modes.

Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection of claims 2, 8, and 15 is requested.

* * *

Regarding the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection of claims 3 and 9, the Robinson reference (U.S. 5,303,352) relates to a computer environment and to a circuit

card used in it (see the abstract). Robinson discloses a dual connector port for bus master card. There are a number of slots in a computer system for connecting a card to the bus of the computer system. The computer system can determine whether the card inserted to a slot is able to take control over the bus (i.e. a master) or not (i.e. a slave) and the bus is controlled accordingly. But it doesn't have anything to do with setting or transferring an interrupt request with respect to logical states thereof in regard to a normal mode.

Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection of claims 3 and 9 is requested.

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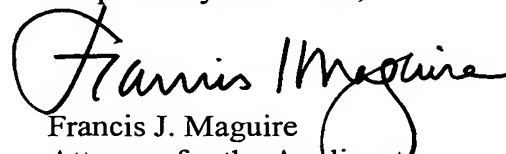
Regarding the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection of claims 4, 10 and 16, the Kihara et al reference (U.S. 6,212,097) relates to a memory card, but in the publication the interrupt line of the memory card interrupts the DSP of the recorder/player, i.e. the interrupt line is used for a completely different purpose than in the present applicants' application (column 8, lines 4 to 6).

Withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection of claims 4, 10, and 16 is requested.

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The objections and rejections of the Office Action of July 22, 2005, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable, withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1-37 to issue is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,


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IN THE DRAWING:

Please amend Fig. 3 to show the reference numerals L1 and L2 as shown on the annotated sheet (3/3) showing changes. A replacement sheet is also enclosed in the appendix hereof.

APPENDIX

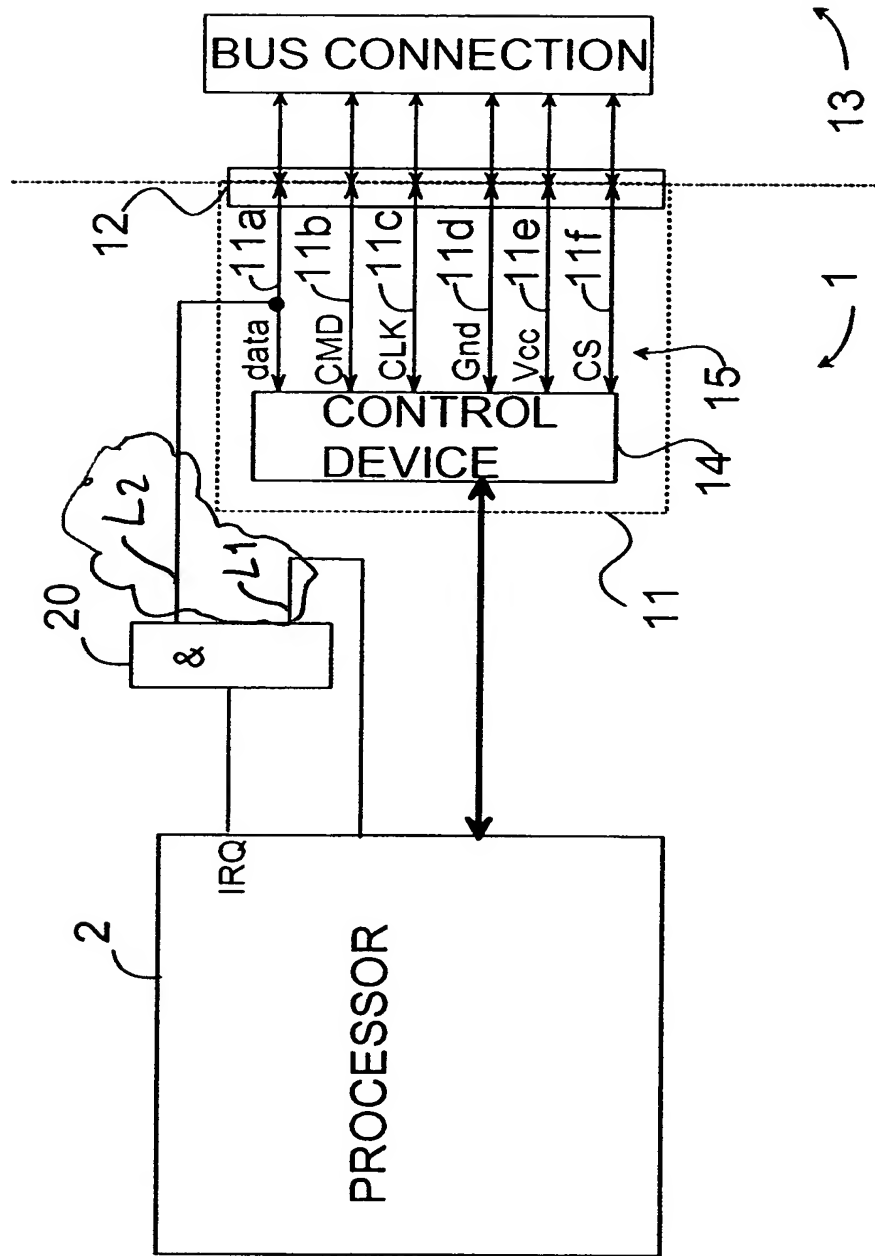


Fig. 3